# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 58.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

### FIRST EDITION

## President Thiers' Inaugural

Situation in France.

of the Administration.

Another Haul of Counterfeiters.

The 50-cent Stamp Operators

The Fortifications of London.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

PRESIDENT THIERS' INAUGURAL.

# His Estimate of the French Situation - The

Policy of His Administration - Appeal for Concord.

President Thiers addressed the French National Assembly on the 19th ult., on the occasion of his assuming the duties of Executive of the French nation, in the following terms:—

I must first of all thank you, not for the heavy burden you have placed upon me, but for the proof of your confidence accorded to me on Friday. Although appailed by the difficult, perilous, and very melancholy task imposed upon me, I have no other sentiment than immediate and absolute obedinger to the will of the nation, which ought to be the cher sentiment than immediate and absolute obedi-ence to the will of the nation, which ought to be the more obeyed, respected, and loved accordingly as she is most unfortunate. Alas! she is unfor-tunate; more so than at any other period of her history; so vast, so checkered, and so glorious, wherein we see her so many times precipitated into an abyss of misfortane, but returning at a bound to power and glory, and en-gaging in all that is great and beautiful, and useful to mankind. She is indeed unfortunate, bit she remains one of the greatest and most poverful na-tions of the earth; still young and proud, haxhaustible in resonrers, and, more than all, heroic: as witness the long defense of Paris, which must ever remain a monument of human constancy and

ever remais a monument of human constancy and energy.

Pul of confidence in the powerful faculties of our dear Fatherland, I resign myself without besitation or calculation to the national will, by you expressed, and I am here at your call. I may say at your orders, ready to obey you, out always with the reservation of resisting you if, carried away by a generous but mistaken sentiment, you ask of me what wise policy would condemn, as I did eight months ago, when I rose suddenly to resist the unfortunate entanglements which were drawing us into a disastrous war. In the interest of united action, you leave me the choice of my colleagues: I have chosen them without any other reason for my preference than the public esteem universally accorded to their character and ability; and I have taken them not from one ter and ability; and I have taken them not from one party, but from all, as the country has done in voting for you, and placing upon the same ticket persons apparently the most opposed, but who are united by patriot'sm, enlightenment, and commu-

Allow me to enumerate the names and offices of the colleagues who have favored me with their co M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Pleard, Minister of the laterior; M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce; General Leno, Minister of War; Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine; M. de Larcy, Minister of Public Works. This list does not include the Minister of Finance. He has been decided upon by the Council, but as the honorable member to whom that department will be confided is not at Bordeaux, I have no felt bound to make his name public. [M. Tajers referred to M. Buffet—Ep.] You have no doubt remarked that I am not charged with any ministerial department, in order that I may have the more time

nity of good intentions.

to draw to one purpose, and supervise with equal vigilance, all branches of the French administration. Without placing before you a plan of government, which is always somewhat vague, I shall present you with some views on the thought of union which governs me, and on which I would base the rec struction of our country. In a state of society that is prosperous, regularly constituted, and yields gently to the progress of opinion, each party represents a political system. To combine all in the same administration would be placing there coposing forces which would either neutralize each other, or, in the event of dissensions, end in inertia or con-

But, alas! does our present situation show society But, alas! does our present situation show society regularly constituted, yielding gently to the progress of opinion? France, precipitated without serious ressons or sufficient preparation into war, has seen one-half of her soil invaded, her army destroyed, her fine organization disrupted, her old and powerful unity compromised, her finances embarrassed, the greater part of her sons withdrawn from labor to die on the battle-fields, order profoundly disturbed by the a-parifion of anarchy, and after the enforced surrender of Paris war suspended only for some days, and ready to recommence if a Governmen esteemed by Europe, courageously accepting the authority and assuming the responsibility of doleful negotiations, fails to put an end to appailing chaminegotiations, fails to put an end to appalling culami-

In presence of this state of things, is there-can can there—be two policies? But must there not be only one, strong, expedient, consistent, and urgent, in order to make peace as promptly as possible under the evils which overwhelm us? Who will not maintain that we must, as soon and

Who will not maintain that we must, as soon and as completely as possibly, terminate the foreign occupation by means of a peace courageously negotiated, and which will not be accepted unless it is honorable; relieve our fields of the enemy which tramples and destroys them; recal! from foreign prisons our captured soldiers, officers, and generals; reconstruct of them a disciplined and valiant army; reform by election our Councils-General and our dissolved municipal councils; reorganize our disorganized administration; terminate ruinous expenses; re-establish, if not our finances, which would not be re-establish, if not our finances, which would not be the work of a day, at least our credit—the only means

the work of a day, at least our credit—the only means of meeting our pressing engagements; return to the fields and workshops our Mobites; open obstructed roads; rebuild destroyed bridges, and thus create employment—the only means by which our artisans and peasants can live.

Is there any one who can say that, there is anything more pressing than all this? And is there here one, for example, who would gravely discuss articles of the Constitution, while our people, dying of hunger, are obliged to give foreign soldiers the last morsel of bread that remains?

No. no. gentlemen! Tranquillize: reorganize:

No, no, gentlemen! Tranquillize; reorganize; revive credit; reanimate industry; behold the only

No, no, gentiement i tranquinize; reorganize; revive credit; reanimate industry; behold the only policy possible, or even conceivable at this moment. In all this, every sensible, honest, enlightened man, be he for a monarchy or a republic, can work usefully, and if he works only for a year or six manths, he may return with a high head and satisfied conscience into the ranks of his countrymen.

Ah! no doubt, when we shall have rendered our country the pressing services I have enumerated, when we shall have raised from the soil where shalls have raised from the soil where shalls have raised from the soil where shall have stanched her wounds, recuperated her strength, she will return to consciousness, and then, reanimated, and in full freedom of mind, she will say how she wishes to live.

When this work of reparation will be over, and it may not be very long, the time of discussion and of considering the theories of government will have come, and having accomplished our reconstruction under a republic, we can determine with discerament our destintes, and this judgment will be propounced, not by a minority but by a majority of our

ment our destinies, and this judgment will be promounced, not by a minority but by a majority of our
feilow-citizens, that is, by the national will itself.
Such is the only policy possible, expedient, and
adapted to the nuhappy circumstances we are in.
It is to it my honorable colleagues are ready to devote their experienced faculties; it is to it that, for
my part, despite age, and the fatigues of a long life,
I am ready to consecrate all the strength that remains to me without any design or asy other ambition. I swear to you, than to attach so my last days,
the regrets of my fellow-citizens, and permit me to
add, without even being assured of it after the most
intense devotion, to obtain juance for my efforts.
But, no matter, in presence of our suffering and
perishing country all personal considerations would
be unpardonable. Let us be united, and, by showing that we are capable of concord and wisdom, we
shall obtain the esteem of Europe, and, with her
esteem, her support, and, further, the respect of the
enemy himself, and all this will be the strongest
support you can give o our negotiators when de-

fending the interests of France in the negotiations that are about to open. Defer, then, to a period which cannot be far, the political dissensions which have divided us, and may divide us still more, and let difference of opinion, which I know is the result of sincere convictions, only return when it shall no longer be an attack upon the existence and safety of the country.

#### IN A COUNTERFEITER'S DEN.

Brenkleg Up of the Fifty-Cent. Stamp Operators—Presses, Plates, and Money Seized.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a Tribune reporter saw Colonel Whitley and two of his officers entering a clarence in front of the Secret Service Department in Bleecker street, and saw a carriage dash off in the direction of the Bowery. Confident that something calculated to entail disaster upon some of the rogues of New York was in the wind, the reporter gave chase and caught the party near Third avenue and Fourteenth street. Mounting the box, unknown to the detectives inside, he was swiftly whirled away. At a command from the Colonel the carriage stopped in front of the five-story tenement house No. 321 East Twenty-fourth street, near Second avenue, the detectives alighted and entered, followed at a short distance by the

reporter.

The premises are peculiarly constructed.
Behind the tenement house, and separated from it by a small yard, is a two-story, double brick house, to which access is only obtained by the passage-way through the larger building and the yard. On one side of the wooden stoop is a room used as a wash-room by the inhabitants of the tenement-house, and on the other is a small, dark room, dingy and covered with cobwebs. Ouside the window, which reaches to the ground, is a small pine board conveying the intelligence (in printers' ink) that the establishment is a "Printing Office." Passing through the washing-room into a passage-way, a glass door is the only obstacle to the interior of the "office." This was quickly opened by a skeleton key, and the whole party, with which by this time the reporter was associated, walked into the den of the Quimby gang of counterfeiters. None of the proprietors were in, a fact that may be attributed to their incarceration in Ludlow street jail, but their materials for "making money" were clearly manifest. In the centre of one side of the room stood a small hand-press, and upon a couple of empty flour barrels were scattered pots of colors, cans of oil, and the like. In a closet at the back of the room were piled up packages of counterfeit 50-cent currency, well executed and neatly tied up. The plates were nowhere to be found, though the detectives were satisfied that they were concealed about the premises. Axes and hatches were brought into requisition, and an onslaught made upon the flooring. In a few minutes a loose plank was discovered; this was ripped up, and underneath were found four plates, two bed-pieces, and a transfer roller. The bed pieces are first engraved, the impression is taken from them on the transfer-roller, from which any number of printing plates may be made. The plates were steel, and the engraving remarkably well executed. The presses, rollers, paper, ink, colors, and oil were quickly transferred to a car in attendance, and the plates and money to the carriage, and in few minutes the raiding. the carriage, and in few minutes the raiding party was back in the Secret Service Office.

The Colonel considers this the most important haul of the season. About a week ago he effected the arrest of the gang, 10 in number. From information derived from some of the gang who were frighted by the prospect before them, the Colonel made up his mind that the phtes were in New York, and set about finding them with the success detailed .- N. Y. Tribune

#### ARSON MOST HORRIBLE.

Setting Fire to a ship on the Wide Ocean-The Burning of the Robert Edwards.

The trial of the ti-ee seamen charged with arson at sea in burning the ship Robert Edwards continued yesterday. The Government closed their evidence, after which the counsel for the defendants moved for their acquittal on the ground that no positive proof had been furnished to show that the fire was not the result of an accident, and that the alleged confessions of the prisoners were made under the fear of ment, and should not be considered as affecting the trial.

MORE STATE'S EVIDENCE. Edwin B. Lockwood, one of the crew, also indicted for participating in the crime, but who was allowed to turn State's evidence, testified that the captain and mate were always crue in their treatment of the men. A prisoner from Ludlow street jail was examined for the defense, who testified that during his confinement with Duncan, one of the seamen who has testified on the side of the Government, he heard him say repeatedly that the taree seamen were not guilty of setting the ship on fire, and that he was going to testify for the Government and clear himself and geta position.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SHIP. In summing up the case the counsel for the defendants again aluded to the utter want of evidence to show mat any motive had existed to incite the men so the crime, and said that if any conspiracy was gotten up between them for the purpose of destroying the ship, they must have expected to perish with her. The jury, after being absent about an hour, returned to ask the Court If they were allowed to discriminate between the prisoners in finding their verdict. Judge Woodruff replied that they could discriminate, and that if they found one more or less guilty than another they could make such a return in the verdict.

THE VERDICT. After having been absent another hour the jury returned with a verdict that Pardue was guilty of setting fire to the ship, and recom-mending him to mercy; and that Meriditt and Allen were gulty for knowing that he did it and not preventing it, but also recommending them to mercy. The court decided that this was not a verdict, as there were no degrees under this indictment, and instructed the jury to retire again, saying they must find the prisoners "guilty" or "not guilty."—To-day's N. Y.

#### DELAWARE.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference - Churches of All Kinds in the District.

The proceedings of the conference have been reported by telegraph to this paper, but we find the following additional information in the

Wilmington Commercial: -The Wilmington Conference embraces the entire State of Delaware and the Eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and this is a purely

Perinsula Institution, having "Mason and Dixon's" line for the northern boundary.

The number of churches of the different denominations are reported as follows:—Baptist, 34: Protestant Episcopal, 39: Friends, 19: Pres-byterian, 50: Roman Cataolic, 10: Methodist Protestant, 70: Methodist South), 20, Metho-dist Episcopal, 446. Total, 718. Allowing the churches an average of two hundred sittings, there are 45,800 sittings provided by the other denominations, and 89,200 the other denominations, and 89,200 by the M. E. Church. Calculating the number of persons under the influence of the several churches as three times the nembership there is presented the rather surplising figures of 57,120 persons in all other decominations, and 193,590 attending the Methodist hurches. Thus this church is given a position for influence almost double that of all the other churches combined, and, in comparison with the entire population, gives her a regular chirch member of one in every 19 of our citizens.

-Charleston policemen arrest gentlemen who carry canes and annoy their sensitive ears by striking them (the canes, not the ears) on the pavement as they walk.

# SECOND EDITION

Continued Disturbances in Paris.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Payment of the Indemnity.

American Loan in England.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Wilmington Methodist Conference.

Execution of John Thomas

The Sumner Affair in Boston.

#### Ste., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM EUROPE.

Continued Disturbances at Paris. LONDON, March 10 .- The special correspondent of the London Telegraph at Paris reports, under date of March 9, that there is continual agitation on the part of the National Guards, who threaten to dissolve the National Assembly should it meet at Versailles. General Vinoy is military commander of Paris, and threatens to bring a large force to bear against the National Guards. The Anti-German League in Paris grows rapidly in strength and members.

The Tri-color and the Red Fing. The Times' special from Paris says parties of sailors attempted to substitute the tri-color for the red flag on the Column of July, which created a great disturbance. The sailors were arrested and imprisoned, quiet restored, and the red flag replaced. The Place de la Bastile is guarded by eight battalions of National Guard. Three ammunition wagons were plundered by the malcontents and their escort wounded. Paris, March 10 .- It is thought the

First Instalment of the Indemnity will be raised solely in France. The Minister of Finance, M. Pouyer Quert'er, tas requested from the heads of departments an exact account of Depredations Committed by the Prusslaus

as a basis for an abatement of the taxes in the revision of the next budget. LONDON, March 10 .- A despatch announces

Return of the Grand Dake of Baden to Carlsand says the event was the occasion of great public rejoicing.

LONDON, March 10. The Royal Albert Hal',

a new and magnificent building, erected for the London exhibition of 1871, will be formally opened to the public on the 29th of March by the Queen in person. A protest is circulating for signatures in the

London Stock Exchange against the Introduction of the Russian Loan into the market pending the decision of the Black Sea Conference.

The New American Loan. London firms authorized by the United States Treasury Department have invited applications to the new American loan.

Papal Guarantees.
FLORENCE, March 10.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of the Papal guarantees.

The Indian Budget.
CALCUTTA, March 9.—The budget is a very favorable exhibit of the finances of India. I provides for the reduction of the income tax, and estimates the revenue for the year from opium alone at eight millions sterling.

Forgery on Victor Emmanuel. FLORENCE, March 10.—King Victor Emanuel denounces as a forgery the letter credited to him by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, expressive of his surprise and disappointment at the hard terms inflicted on France, and

especially as to the cession of territory. The letter was stated to have been written to the Emperor William.

LONDON, March 10 .- A despatch from Dieppe, dated to-day, says that the Discharged Mobile Guards

from the Army of the North are arriving there. A Review of 40,000 French Troops will be held at Rouen to-morrow. This Morning's Quetations.

\*\*Tabley, 91%; for account, 91% @91%. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91%; Securities culet; 0-208 of 1805, 92; of 1805, 0id, 91%; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 89. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18½; lilinois Central, 109½; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, March 10-12 M.—Odicial)—Cotton chened dull, with a downward tendency; uplands, 7:267½d.; Orleans, 7:267½d. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 18,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock, 768,000 bales, of which 421,000 are American. Imports of the week, 132,000 bales, of which 100,000 are American. Actual export, 25,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, March 10—1:30 P.M.—Consols 91% for both mone) and account. United States bonds are easier. of 1861, 91%; of 1865, 91% of 1867, 90%; Ten-forties, 88%. Erie Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 110; Greet Western 30. SSM. Erie Haliroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 30.

Liverpool, March 16—1:30 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged. Wheat, California white, 11s. 1:21; red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9J.@lis. 3d.; red winter, 11s. 5d. The receipts of wheat for three days have been 7:500 quarters, all American. Flour is quoted at 28s. Corn, new No. 2 mixed, 35s. 9d. Cheese, 71s. 6d.

Liverpool, March 10—3 P. M.—At Manchester, the market for goods and yarns was steady. Cotton is unofficially reported quiet; the sales of cotton to-

is unomicially reported quiet; the sales of cotton to-day are 10,000 bales, including, for speculation and export, 2000 bales. The stock at sea is 512,000 bales, including 250,000 bales American. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Mency and stock Market.

New York, March 10.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111½, 5-20s, 1862, coupou, 112½; do. 1864. do., 111½; do. 1865, do. 111½; do. 1865, new, 111½; do. 1867. 111; do. 1868, 111½; 16-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, new, 07; Missouri 6s, 01½; Canton Co., 74; Cumberland preferred, 82½; New York Central and Hudson River, 98; Erie, 21½; Reading, 102½; Adams Express, 69½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 98; Hishnois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 117½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 27½; Western Union Telegraph, 55½.

New York Produce Market.

New York March 10.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales at 14%c.. Flour dull and market slightly favors sellers; sales 1500 bbls. State at \$6,37.35; Ohla at \$6.85% 7.35; Western at \$6,37.30; Wheat dull and nominal; no sales. Corn dull; sales 27,000 bushels new mixed Western at \$56,560. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 68,3700. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 930%.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

How Mr. Sumner's Removal in Regarded in Boston.

Boston, March 10 .- The Advertiser, commenting on the removal of Senator Sumner, says:- Whatever loss of sympathy he may have sustained by his course on the San Domingo inquiry would be doubly restored to him by all who believe in fair and open warfare, even if an enemy. Nor do we believe the country would sustain the attempt to prejudice the San Domingo question or any other seriously affecting our relations with foreign countries by packing committees in advance solely or mainly with reference to them. Much as we have differed from Mr. Sumner, and unjust as he is in his intolerance of dissent, we believe the country is with him on the question of annexing any of the tropical islands while their governments cannot maintain themselves, except under the shadow of our war ships, and the people have no means of expressing their free choice; and though there may be some qualification in fastening a personal slight upon Mr. Summer, we do not think that when the issue is fairly made up, the fact that Mr. Cameron speaks for the Foreign Committee, and Mr. Sumner simply as the Senator from Massachusetts, will materially alter the result."

Freedmen's Ald Society. Boston, March 10 .- At the annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the secretary, Mrs. Cheny, read a report giving a review of the transactions of the society for the past year. The total number of pupils at present is upwards 3000; total number of schools, 43; and teachers. 71. Maryland has 16 schools, 16 teachers; Virginia, 14 schools, 22 teachers; North Carolina, 1 school, 3 teachers; South Carolina, 11 schools, 25 teachers; Georgia, 1 school, 5 teachers.

The condition of things is more favorable in South Carolina than other State, that State having adopted a public school system recognizing whites and blacks on equal terms. North Carolina and Virginia have also taken action, and in part initiated a public school system.

The situation in Maryland and Georgia is not altogether encouraging, owing to the opposition of a portion of the whites and the apathy of the blacks.

Normal schools are regarded as very successful and useful. The gradual relinquishment of the ordinary schools to the support of the people of the States is contemplated, but it is hoped that the normal schools will be sustained by the society for the assured benefits which will thereby ensue to the general educational system of the South. The graduates of schools have in many instances been taken into employment as teachers under the auspices of the State. The receipts of the society for the year exceed \$50,000. Governor Claffin was reelected President.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Execution of the Murderer Thomas. NEW YORK, March 10.—The negro murderer Thomas was executed in the Tombs this morning. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, nearly a thousand persons were around the walls outside the prison. The Sheriff took precautions to divest the execution as much as possible of any brutalizing feature. Only officials and members of the press were admitted. A number of persons clambered to the roofs of buildings facing the Tombs, but a canvas prevented any view. The prisoner did not sleep at all during the night, but prayed at intervals with Father Duranquet, who remained with him till the hour of execution. Thomas showed much fortitude on the scaffold, and knelt in prayer for a few minutes before the drop fell. He was of so powerful a frame that twenty-five minutes elapsed from the time the bolt was drawn till life was extinct.

#### FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Volcanic Threatenings.
San Francisco, March 9.—Mount Ranvier, in Washington Territory, appears to be firing up for a volcanic eruption. The heat at the summit has become so great as to melt the snow. Heretofore, during the hottest summer weather, the melting of the snow was but partial. There is a constant emission of steam, and some persons living in the vicinity report smoke from the mountain.
The Cod Fishery.

The schooner Romp arrived this evening from the Chamiquin Islands with the first cargo of codfish this season.

The New Line of Mall Steamers between San Francisco and Australia is advertised. The steamship Nevada will sail April 8, touching at Honolulu, for Australian ports and Auckland. Freights only will be taken to Auckland.

#### FLOM DELAWARE.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference-Third Day Special Despatch to The Evening Te'egraph. DOVER, Del., March 10,-The conference was called to order by Bishop Jones at nine o'clock. Dr. Colclazer conducted the opening exercises, The fourth question of the general minutes was taken up, and the character of the following passed:-A. L. Hood, F. M. Chatham, James Conner, J. G. Fosnocht, C. Prettyman, G. D.

and C. W. Buoy. The following were elected:-Elders John D. Rigg and Amos A. Ewing. Both are broken down in health and received supernumerary relation. The list of supernumerary preachers was then called.

Watson, William R. McFarland, W. H. Hutchin,

T. Scott and R. W. Todd were given effective relation and Leonidas Dobson marked withdrawn. The Secretary made his report, after which the effective Elders were called.

#### FROM THE SOUTH.

Pestructive Fire in Orange, Va. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- A special despatch from Orange, Va., says a fire there yesterday afternoon destroyed the hotel of House worth & Yates, the store of Mr. Ross, three dwelling houses, and the Baptist church.

- An inebriate asylum for women only is to be established in Pennsylvania. -Thus far Boston has subscribed \$173,215 for Its proposed museum of fine arts.

—The girl of the period uses "Little-Church-Around-the-Corner chewing-gum."

—The total assets of the banks and insurance companies of Hartford are \$106,669,930.

-San Domingo is said to be a place "where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

—The average daily consumption of water in
Boston the past year has been 14,993,660 gallons. —There is a colored man in West Troy who carries on the business of selling horse meat at three cents a pound.

# THIRD EDITION

# MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

The Sumner Imbroglio.

Republican Caucus.

Yesterday's Decision Sustained

Important Treasr'y Statement

Five-twenties and the New Bonds.

Liberal Offer to Holders.

The N. Y. Counterfeit Seizures.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 10.

The Senate Republican Caucus met again this morning. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, made a motion to reconsider the action of the caucus yesterday with regard to Senator Sumner. The President's friends protested against the action of changing what had been done yesterday by a vote of 21 to 20. The caucus refused to reconsider its action displacing Samner from the chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner's Friends of yesterday all stood firm, while it will be seen by the vote that three of the President's friends backed down. The truth is all parties are now heartily ashamed of their action, and but for the strong outside pressure brought to bear upon the Senate by the administration, the whole action would be reversed.

The President is Still Determined. in his hostility to Sumner, and will not allow his friends to let up on him. The President's friends in the caucus to-day who did not vote were Hamlin and Kellogg. Pratt, of Indiana, went over to Sumner. Two of Sumner's friends were absent, otherwise the vote would have been a tie. The caucus meets again at 3 o'clock to consider the question of adjournment and other questions. It is probable that

Another Effort Will be Made to reconsider the action of the caucus relative to Mr. Sumner. The Senator continues to receive telegrams and letters from all quarters, denouncing the action of the caucus, and protesting against the indignity which the President and his friends seek to put upon him. The Democratic Caucus

this morning was a joint one of the Senate and House, relating to their party movements and action. They agreed to stand by their former action relative to an early adjournment. General Butler

is busy preparing his report to be submitted to the Republican House caucus to-night. The difficulty among the Republicans is to agree

Measures for the South.

There seems to be wide diversity of opinion as to what should be passed. The Five twentles and the New Bonds.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The Treasury Department will receive at once any flive-twenty bonds which holders may desire to surrender in anticipation of the new bonds, and pay the interest upon the bonds so surrendered to the first day of May next without rebate, at which time the new bonds will begin to bear interest, and will also issue certificates which will entitle the holders to receive the new bonds when they are ready for delivery. The five-twentles surrendered must be transmitted to the Treasmi Department, and the certificates guaranteeing the delivery of the new bonds will then be issued. Registered bonds should be assigned to

the Secretary of the Treasury. Naval Orders. Lieu'enant-Commander Walter Abbot is detached from torpedo duty, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Pendleton from Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Naval Observatory. The orders assigning Lieutenant William H. Emory to the Relief are revoked, and he resumes his duties at the Naval Observatory. First Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Dukehart has resigned.

Democratic Cancus. A Democratic caucus was held this morning. Mr. Fernando Wood in the chair. On motion of Mr. Campbell, the members of the present Congress are retained on the committee. It was further resolved that that the caucus adjourn to meet at such time as the chairman shall hereafter designate.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, when a motion was made to reconsider their action of yesterday in adopting the report on the standing committees. The reason given for this motion was that much dissatisfaction was produced among some Republicans in consequence of the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The discussion, which was very spirited, was terminated in laying the motion on the table, the majority being two, several of the Senators not voting. After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon another Republican caucus will be held to consider what business should be brought before Congress.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Thei Counterfelt Seizures.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The seizures of coun-

terfeit money, presses, plates, etc , in a mill in Twenty-fourth street, last night, by Colonel Whitley, amount to \$20,000.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 10.—Cotton weaker; low midding 18½c. Flour dull, but firm for good grades. Cloverseed more active at \$1@7.57%. Wheat firm: choice white, \$2.05@2 10; fair to prime, \$1.60@1.90; prime to choice red, \$1.90@1.50; [choice and Indians, \$1.55@1.55; common, \$1.40@1.50; [Ohio and Indians, \$1.55@1.65; Pennsylvania, \$1.50@1.65. Corn—white Southern weak at 85@85c.; yellow Bouthern firm at 83c. Oats firm at 61@62c. Rye dull at 90c.@\$1.05. Provisions unchanged, Whisky firm at 92c.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—The Senate is not in

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Cloud, Incorporating the Keystone Printing Company; also, revising the grades of Montgomery avenue.

Mr. McGowan, requiring the Park Commissioners to erect an art gailery out of the proceeds of the sale of the arsenal at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, and to deposit the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg in such art gallery.

By Mr. Thompson, incorporating the Greenwich Point Railroad and Ferry Company, along Mimin, Reed, and Weccacoe avenue to Greenwich, and thence by ferry to Gloucester.

Also, a supplement to the Militia law, authorizing the appointment of a board of canvassers, who shall ascertain who are liable to the militia tax, and shall hear appeals.

By Mr. Whitson, extending the server.

ascertain who are liable to the militia tax, and shall hear appeals.

By Mr. Whitson, extending the term of all county treasurers in the State three years.

Mr. McAleer, one incorporating the Passenger Conductors' Life Insurance Company. The corporators include T. Sprole Leisenring, J. McAleer, and others. The bill was passed.

The House bill which was passed last weak by a majority of one vote, exempting parsyniges from taxation was recalled from the Senate on motion of Mr. Chaifant, who stated that it had never been legally passed, because Mr. Steele, whose vote had been recorded in its favor, had been absent. The fault had occurred on a night when the gas in the House had been extinguished, and the clerks were not to blame. The bill was recalled from the Senate.

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Mr. Duffy introduced a bill authorizing the Govornor to appoint inspectors of all malt liquors, and requiring brewers to pay for such inspection.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Estates, reported the bill negatively which was intended to forfeit the surplus balances of the Philadelphia and other savings fund. This is the bill which was defeated last winter.

A supplement for the Philadelphia and Belaware River Ra Iroad was passed.

A bill relating to the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, allowing them to salt their tracks west of the Schuyikili river bridge to Twenty-third street, came up and was opposed by Messrs. Josephs, Mooney, and McGowan and favored by Messrs. Miller, Smith, and Clorid.

Mr. Johnston moved its postponement.

Mr. Josephs moved an indefinite postponement. Disagreed to by a tie vote.

The question recurring on the motion to postpone for the present it was agreed to by a vote of 42 to 41.

A bill incorporating the Germantown and Frenchtown Passenger Railway Company passed. Adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

#### TRACK OF A TORNADO.

The Track of the Hurricane that Swept Over St. Louis-Narrow Escape of the City-Almost Incredible Frenks of the Storm.

Sr. Louis, March 9. -Our tradesmen are giving thanks that the awful tornado which visited East St. Louis yesterday afternoon confined its ravages to the eastern bank of the river, for the western bank is not only lined for miles with steamers, but includes all of St. Louis proper, a city numbering nearly three hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Had the hurricane struck here the killed and wounded must have been numbered by thousands. But by the mercy of Providence the feat ful blast was hurled upon the eastern bank, a place where there is comparatively little life and few buildings. The river contracts suddenly about half a mile above this city, and in former times the fierce current cleft a small channel for itself through the Illinois bank, making a large island known Illinois bank, making a large island, known popularly as Bloody Island, from the fatal duels that once were fought here. The town lies considerably to the rear of the bank, and was But where the shore rises shelving from the muddy waters of the Mississippi, all along the front of the island for a mile extend the depots of the numerous railways that converge upon St. Louis. The tornado, which seems to have been one of those circular storms which seafaring call

TYPHOONS. cork-screwed itself down the river, leaving light tokens of its passage in the shape of uprooted trees. But when it came within one hundred yerds of the huge St. Louis elevator which stands on the western bank, raising its eleven stories to a height of ninety feet, it veered suddenly, and hurled its accumulated strength upon the opposite side of the river, where stretched the long line of depots for five or six railways. This huge elevator so fortunately spared is the very largest in the country, and for some years was so much greater than the grain business of St. Louis required that it was a constant hundred yerds of the huge St. Louis elevator of St. Louis required that it was a constant source of jesting for the wits of Chicago. But of late years the immense progress of the city not only gave this huge elevator all it could do, but necessitated the erection of another one on the opposite shore. This second elevator, which was erected some three years ago, was very broad and somewhat low, a peculiarity of construction which saved it from downfall, for

it was the first object STRUCK BY THE TORNADO when it made its panther-like leap across the river. The force of the wind was sufficient to tear off the greater part of the roof, which was carried beyond the steep bank many hundred feet and hurled in one mass upon some coal wagons which were coming down to the ferry boats of the Wiggans Company. Then it whirled to the left in a northeasterly direction, moving up the bank and utterly demolishing the freight depot of the St. Louis and Van-dalia Railroad—a strong and durable wooden edifice 800 feet long by 100 feet high. This building was laid prostrate in fragments, the splinters of wood flying in showers, and seriously injuring several workmen. Still to the left is the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the depot of which was spared, capriciously, but the round house, scale office, the freight office, and planking of the wooden pathway along the depot were all utterly demolished

# JOHN THOMAS.

Last Hours of the Condemned. John Thomas, the negro murderer, will be executed between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. All the preparations have been made. A large police force will preserve order around the prison and in the prison yard. The condition of the prisoner, as far as his conduct is concerned, remains the same. The old priduct is concerned. son officers say that they have never known a man under similar circumstances behave with so much courage and so little bravado. with so much courage and so little bravado. He does not evince regret at the prospect of his death, but says that if he were to feel bad it would be on account of his wife and child, and his parents in Hayti. When speaking his voice is perfectly even, without a quiver in it, and he converses on all subjects rather than on the disagreeable one of his execution, which he constantly avoids. When questioned directly he constantly avoids. When questioned directly regarding it, he, however, replies without hesitation, and sometimes with a smile on his face. tailon, and sometimes with a smile on his face. The law decides that to prevent a man who is about to be executed from committing anything rash, such as suicide, to escape the disgrace of the gallows, that watchers shal be placed over him for the period of one week before the execution. Thus two deputy sheriffs relieve each other every six hours by the side of the condemned man, to watch his every action and look into his most secret doings. When his wife (who appears to love him dearly) calls upon him, as she does dally, those men are present to look at every action and to listen to every word. Thomas seems to and to listen to every word. Thomas seems to give his greatest affection, however, to his daughter, a very comely child of about ten years of age, in whom he is perfectly wrapped up. The child does not appear to perfectly realize the terrible position in which her father is placed, and no doubt the dreadful truth has been kept from her young ears. It is a humane precaution, but one which must be awfully trying to the condemned father.—N. Y. Commer-